

MISCELLANEOUS TAXONOMIC NOTES ON SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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While reviewing references for a study of bark beetle (Scolytidae) genera, a number of generic homonyms were discovered. Because six of them are preoccupied and have no subgeneric or synonymous names available for use, new names are proposed below. In addition, new synonymy involving twelve species and the descriptions of three species new to science are included. The new species include: *Scolytus obelus* from the western United States; and *Conophthorus mexicanus* and *Pityophthorus islasi* from Mexico. The two Mexican species are included here in order to make names available for the research of Sr. Federico Islas.

Cryptulocleptus, new name

It has been noted that the genus *Cryptocleptes* Blackman (1920, Mississippi Agric. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 9:51) is a junior homonym of *Cryptocleptes* Simon (1884, Les Arachnides de France 5(2):352). It is, therefore, necessary to replace Blackman's name. The new name, *Cryptulocleptus* is proposed as a replacement for Blackman's genus. The type species of the genus is *Cryptocleptes dislocatus* Blackman as designated in the original diagnosis.

Dryotomicus, new name

The generic name *Dryotomus* Chapuis (1869, Synopsis des Scolytides, p. 46, preprint of 1873. Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège (2)3:254) is a junior homonym of *Dryotomus* Swainson (1831, in Richardson, Fauna Boreali Americana 2:301, 304, 308), a bird. Since no synonyms or subgenera of this genus are known, the new name *Dryotomicus* is proposed as a replacement for *Dryotomus* Chapuis. The type species of this monobasic genus is *Dryotomus puberulus* Chapuis.

Gnathophthorus, new name

The name *Gnathophorus* Schedl (1935, Rev. Ent. Rio de Jan. 5:342) is a junior homonym of the generic name *Gnathophorus* Kirby (1837, in Richardson, Fauna Boreali Americana 4:166), a Cerambycidae. It is proposed that the new name *Gnathophthorus* be used as a replacement, since no synonyms or subgenera of Schedl's genus are known. The type species of this monobasic genus is *Gnathophorus sparsepilosus* Schedl.

Pityotrichus, new name

The generic name *Pityophilus* Blackman (1928, New York St. Coll. For., Syracuse Univ. Tech. Pub. 25:147) is preoccupied by the

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older name *Pityophilus* Brullé (1884, Hist. Nat. Ins., Coleopt. 6(1): 75), a Staphylinidae. Since synonyms are unknown for this genus, the new name *Pityotrichus* is proposed as a replacement for Blackman's genus. The type species of this monobasic genus is *Pityophilus barbatus* Blackman.

Styracoptinus, new name

Because the generic name *Styracopterus* Blandford (1896, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 17:323) is a junior homonym of *Styracopterus* Traquair (1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 6:492), a fossil fish, it must be replaced. The new name *Styracoptinus* is proposed as a replacement for Blandford's genus. The type species of this monobasic genus is *Styracopterus murex* Blandford.

Toxophthorus, new name

The name *Toxophorus* Eggers (1920, Ent. Blätter 16:119) is a junior homonym of the genus *Toxophorus* Schoenherr (1836, Genera et Species Curculionidum 3(1):371), a Curculionidae. The new name *Toxophthorus* is proposed as a replacement for Eggers' genus. The type species of this monobasic genus is *Toxophorus africanus* Eggers.

Pteleobius Bedel

Schedl (1959, Ent. Blätter 55:41) placed *Pteleobius* Bedel (1888, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, hors ser., 6:392, 393, 411) in synonymy under the older name *Acrantus* Broun (1882, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 9:409). He did not note, however, that *Acrantus* Broun is a junior homonym of *Acrantus* Wagler (1830, Natürliches System der Amphibien, p. 154), a reptile. If the synonymy proposed by Schedl is correct, the name *Pteleobius* Bedel automatically becomes the valid name for this genus. However, since basic differences exist between the European *Pteleobius* and the New Zealand *Acrantus* the synonymy cannot be recognized and it is necessary to find another name for Broun's genus.

Dendrotrupes Broun

As indicated above, the name *Acrantus* is pre-occupied. *Acrantus* was a replacement for the monobasic homonym *Homarus* Broun; it included one New Zealand species, *mundulus* Broun. In 1895, Broun described a second species, *opacus*, in this genus. Broun (1881, Man. New Zealand Coleopt., p. 741) also described the genus *Dendrotrupes* with the New Zealand species *costiceps* Broun as the type species (Hopkins, 1915, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 48:120). Since specimens of *Acrantus opacus* and of *Dendrotrupes costiceps* received from the British Museum unquestionably are congeneric, and assuming that Broun was correct in placing *opacus* and the type species *mundulus* in the same genus, *Acrantus* and *Dendrotrupes* are synonymous. In view of the unavailability of *Acrantus*, *Dendrotrupes* is the valid name for this genus. This genus differs from *Pteleobius* by the absence of pronotal asperities in both sexes, by the

rather deeply excavated male frons, and by a number of less obvious characters.

Cryptocarenum heveae (Hagedorn)

Authentic specimens of this species (Hagedorn, 1912, Rev. Zool. Africaine 1:338), from Africa, in the Eggers collection at the U. S. National Museum, were compared to the type of *Tachyderes parvus* Blackman (1943, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci. 33:36). These specimens undoubtedly belong to the same species.

Hypothenemus beameri Wood

The type of *Stephanoderes gossypii* Hopkins 1915, U. S. Dept. Agric. Sec. Rept. 99:25) was examined and compared to paratypes of *Hypothenemus beameri* Wood (1954, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 36:1056). The specimens were identical in all respects. Since the name *Hypothenemus gossypii* Sampson (? nomen nudum) appears in the literature, my name is used provisionally.

Loganius ficus Schwarz

The types of *Loganius ficus* Schwarz (1895, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 3:44) and of *Ceratolepsis nubilus* Blackman (1943, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 94:380) were examined and found to represent the same species. Blackman's name should be placed in synonymy.

Stephonoderes congonus Hagedorn

The type of *Stephanoderes africanus* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 30) was compared to Eggers' homotype of *Stephanoderes congonus* Hagedorn (1912, Rev. Zool. Africaine 1(3):337) that was labeled "D. O. Afr., Amani, Eichelbaum lg. 1:03, Coll. Hagedorn 1915." These specimens were found to be identical. If the comparisons of Hagedorn and of Eggers are correct, these species are synonymous.

Stephanoderes differens Hopkins

The type of *Stephanoderes differens* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 25) and specimens in the U. S. National Museum labeled "type" and "co-type" of *Stephanoderes amazonicus* Eggers (1934, Ent. Blätter 30:78) were compared and found to represent the same species.

Stephanoderes ferrugineus Hopkins

The types of *Stephanoderes ferrugineus* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 29) and of *Stephanoderes fiebrigi* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 27) were compared directly and found to be synonymous. The option available to me as the first revisor in selecting a name for this species is here exercised in favor of *ferrugineus*, although *fiebrigi* has page priority.

Stephonoderes liberiensis Hopkins

The type of *Stephanoderes liberiensis* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 31) was compared to a cotype of *Stephanoderes theobromae* Eggers (1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 22(3):32) and found to be identical.

Stephanoderes setosus Eichhoff

A specimen of *Stephanoderes setosus* Eichhoff (1867, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., p. 391), in the Eggers collection at the U. S. National Museum that was compared to the type by Eggers, was compared directly to cotypes of *Stephanoderes javanus* Eggers (1908, Ent. Blätter 4:215), of *Stephanoderes banensis* Eggers (1922, Ent. Blätter 18:167), and of *Stephanoderes subagnatus* Eggers (1940, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 33:101). All four were found to represent the same species.

Xyleborus howardi Hopkins

The type of *Xyleborus howardi* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 65) and *Xyleborus fitchi* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 66) were compared directly and were found to be identical in all essential characters.

Xyleborus saxeseni (Ratzeburg)

Representatives of several series of this species (Ratzeburg, 1837, Die Forst-Insekten 1:67) from Europe and North America were compared to the types of *Xyleborus quercus* Hopkins, *pecanis* Hopkins and *floridensis* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 63). All three of Hopkins' specimens unquestionably belong to *saxeseni*.

Xyleborus sharpae Hopkins

The type of *Xyleborus sharpae* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 63) and a cotype of *Xyleborus schreineri* Eggers (1920, Ent. Blätter 16:115) were compared and found to be synonymous.

Xyleborus theobromae (Hopkins)

The type of *Theoborus theobromae* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 57) was compared to a cotype of *Xyleborus pseudococcotrypes* Eggers (1941, Arb. Morph. Tax. Ent. Berlin 8:105). Only one species is represented by these specimens.

Xylosandrus zimmermanni (Hopkins)

The species, described as *Anisandrus zimmermanni* Hopkins (*op. cit.*, p. 68) should be transferred to *Xylosandrus*. This species has been taken at Sebring, Florida, from *Ardesia* sp. and *Ocotea catesbiana* since its description.

Conophthorus mexicanus, n. sp.

This species is very closely allied to *ponderosae* Hopkins, but is larger and has the elytral declivity much more strongly impressed.

MALE.—Length 3.7 mm. (paratypes 3.4 - 4.2). 2.3 times as long as wide; body color very dark brown.

Frons convex, feebly, transversely impressed near upper level of eyes; a broad, weak median carina on lower half; surface almost smooth, finely, rather sparsely punctured. Antennal club 1.2 times as long as wide, the sutures about as in *ponderosae*.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (1.06 times), the outline as in *ponderosae*; summit on basal third, finely asperate from anterior

margin to summit on disc and to base laterally; basal area of disc rather coarsely, closely punctured.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, the sides very slightly arcuate, rather broadly rounded behind; only the first striae weakly impressed, the punctures small, confused with the equally large interstitial punctures; surface smooth, shining. Declivity moderately steep, deeply bisulcate; sutural interstriae moderately, rather sharply elevated and bearing a row of rather coarse, close tubercles; interspace two strongly impressed, smooth, shining, impunctate; interspace three very strongly elevated, the elevation much higher than that of sutural interspace, bearing a row of about eight rather coarse teeth; the sulcus considerably deeper than in previously known *Conophthorus species*; stria punctures obsolete on declivity. Vestiture of fine, moderately long hair; slightly longer and more abundant on sides.

FEMALE.—Larger (4.2 mm.), the pronotum a little more coarsely sculptured, and the declivity more shallow and more finely sculptured, otherwise similar to male.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Necaxa, Puebla, Mexico.

HOST.—*Pinus* sp.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype and four paratypes were taken at the type locality on March 17, 1960, by J. Carrillo, from pine cones. The holotype, allotype and one paratype are in my collection; two paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum, and one paratype is in the collection of Federico Islas.

Pityophthorus islasi, n. sp.

Evidently the only previously described species in this section of Blackman's Group V is *auctor* Blackman. This species, however, is larger and has different declivital sculpture.

FEMALE.—Length 2.44 mm. (paratypes 2.5 - 2.7), 2.3 times as long as wide; body color dark brown, the elytra usually reddish brown.

Frons weakly convex over a broad area, shallowly, broadly, transversely impressed between upper margins of eyes; surface smooth, brightly shining, with numerous fine, deep, rather close punctures; vestiture fine, inconspicuous, moderately long, a few hairs a little longer near periphery. Antennal club longer than wide, the sutures moderately arcuate.

Pronotum equal in length and width, widest at base; weakly arcuate and converging anteriorly to well developed lateral constriction just behind anterior margin; summit about one-third from base, indefinite; asperities confused, moderately narrow on anterior half, gradually decreasing posteriorly to punctured area behind summit, the punctures moderately fine, deep, rather close, the surface between punctures subreticulate with minute points visible; a broad, indistinct median ridge visible behind summit; vestiture hairlike, scanty, limited to sides.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, the sides almost straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths then very broadly rounded behind; striae and interstriae indistinguishable on anterior half, the punctures distinct, moderately large, confused, the surface between punctures smooth, shining, with numerous minute points. Declivity steep, convex; punctures of striae one and two in rows, one slightly impressed, the punctures rather deep, all at least half as large as those on disc; sutural interspace abruptly, weakly, broadly elevated; interspace two flat, wide above, rather strongly tapered, narrow below, the surface impunctate except near upper and lower margins of declivity, bearing numerous minute points; interspace three very slightly raised on its lateral half, the punctures feebly to not at all subgranulate. Vestiture moderately abundant, hairlike, each seta slightly longer than the distance between rows of setae.

MALE.— Similar to female except frons deeply excavated from eye to eye from upper level of eyes almost to epistomal margin, the excavation divided by a median carina that ends tooth-like on epistomal margin, the surface punctures rather coarse.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Temascaltepec, Mexico, Mexico.

HOST.— *Pinus oocarpa*.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The female holotype, male allotype and three paratypes were collected at the type locality on August 17, 1960. The species is named for its collector Sr. Federico Islas. The holotype, allotype and one paratype are in my collection; one paratype is in the U. S. National Museum, and one is in the collection of Federico Islas.

Scolytus obelus, n. sp.

This species appears to be more closely allied to *subscaber* Leconte and *ventralis* Leconte than to other known species. It differs, however, by the smaller size, by the more strongly convex male frons, and by the very different spine on the second abdominal segment of the male.

MALE.— Length 2.1 mm. (paratypes 2.0 - 2.4). 2.1 times as long as wide; body color very dark brown.

Frons strongly convex between upper level of eyes and above, flattened on a rather limited area below; surface convergently punctate-aciculate; vestiture sparse, rather short. Eye and antenna as in allied species.

Pronotum 1.1 times as wide as long; general outline as in *robustus* Blackman; surface smooth and shining except for a few minute points, with rather sparse, moderately small oval punctures, the punctures very slightly larger and deeper laterally; vestiture consisting of a few hairs on anterior and lateral margins.

Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, then very broadly rounded behind (almost straight), with a slight dehiscence

at suture; posterior margin irregular but not definitely serrate or tuberculate; stria and interstria punctures in rather definite rows. small, shallow, those of striae slightly larger. Second abdominal sternum vertical, the anterior margin elevated and produced posteriorly, similar to but a little less strongly produced than in *robustus*, the posterior margin bearing an acute, slender, median spine; the spine with point of greatest height on posterior margin of second sternum, the height almost equal in distance to length of third segment; all sterna opaque.

FEMALE.— Similar to male except frons more strongly convex; second abdominal sternum with anterior margin much less strongly raised (intermediate between females of *robustus* and *ventralis*); and devoid of the abdominal spine.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Payson Canyon, Utah.

HOST.— *Abies concolor*.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype and six male paratypes were taken at the type locality on May 14, 1960. by S. L. Wood, from the limbs of white fir. The female allotype and three paratypes were taken at the same locality, host and collector on July 25, 1962; four other paratypes were taken at Beaver, Utah, on April 22., 1950, by S. L. Wood, from limbs of white fir.

The holotype, allotype and some paratypes are in my collection; other paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum.